#### **CONSIDER ATIONS**

UPONA

### Printed Sheet

ENTITULED THE

# SPEECH

Of the LATE

## Lord Russel

TO THE

### SHERIFFS:

TOGETHER,

With the PAPER delivered by Him to Them, at the Place of Execution, on Fuly 21. 1683.

By Six Roger C'Estrange

LONDON,

Printed by T. B. for Joanna Brome at the Gun in St. Paul's Church-yard.

MDC LXXXIII.



#### To the READER.

T is better to Obey God, then Man] fars the Text. [It is better to Obey the Devil then God] fays the Comment. And are not those People now in a Happy State, d'ye think, that know not One Step of the Way to Heaven Themselves; and have such Interpreters for their Guides? This is the True form of Godlines that Denies the Bower of it; And This the Principle, that, wherever it takes Root, loofens the Foundations of Civil Government, and Obedience; And makes way for the Erecting of a Kingdom of Darkness upon Those Ruines. There's a Great Deal in That Same Old Adage; [ Where God has his Church, The Devil has his Chappel; ] for Religion is as well the Pretence of the Worst of Men, as it is the Duty, and Business of the Best. Where Satan cannot prevail for Idolatry, he'l content himself with Herefy, and Schism; And with the dalhing of One Altar against Another. Where he cannot Overthrow the very Ground of our Faith, he'l Compound for Liberty of Conscience; And some Plausible ways of Disguifing it. Next to the fetting up of a Falle Ged, is the Begetting a falle Opinion of the True One; Which is almost an Equivalent; Onely the One's a Material; And the Other's a Notional Idol: The One's the work of our Hands; And the Other of our Imagination. rate, it is, that we Confound Realities, and Appearances; Fancy, and Conscience.

This may look perhaps as if Iwere quite Running away, both from my Reader, and from my Business: But I am, in truth, upon the very Point of my Subject. What was it that Ruin'd that Unhappy Lord, (Whose Case is the Argument of this Paper; And whose Unhappy Fate, I Lament from my Soul) but the being Bigotted into This Princi-

ple?

#### To the Reader.

ple? And what Kingdom, or Government, where it Obtains, is able to stand against it? If Lucifer himself were let Loose, he would Preach upon That Scripture of Mat. 10. 28. And Pervert the Text. This Doctrine of Refistance in case of Religion, is the Source of all our Feares, and Jealousies, Seditions and Conspiracies; Men that are Drunk, will Sleep themselves Sober again. We have Bedlams for Lunaticks. Gibbets, Pillories, Whipping-Posts, and Jayles for Common Criminals: But there's No Discipline, No Cure for Enthusiasts. Is Religion at Stake? Bring in [a Bill against the Duke of York to disable him from Inheriting the Imperial Crown.] Is Popery the Question? Come to a Resolution Immediately. That if his Majesty shall come by any Violent Death. (No matter who kills him) it shall be Reveng'd upon the Papists.] Is there a Dopith Plott? 'Tis but the Bricoling of a True Protestant Association, that upon the False Bound shall Play upon the Government. And then we are to Consider again, that This Proposition is not only an Incentive to a Rebellion, and a Justification of it; but it makes the Concealment of the Conspirators as much a Point of Conscience, as the Treason it self. And how Ridiculous then is the Pretence of Defending that by force, which no force can reach? I never heard of any mans Religion yet that was taken away upon the Pad.

Opon This Maxim is Grounded all that is Mischievous, or Dangerous, in the Subject of These Considerations; And I have done what I thought my Duty to Do in the Exposing of it. These Papers had come out sooner, but that I was Trick'd into a Delay: But Julian is in the bottom on't; And I'le forgive any man that stands up for

his Muthoz.

#### CONSIDERATIONS

Printed Sheet,

# SPEECH

Of the LATE

### Lord Russel

To the SHERIFFS, GC.

Have not set Pen to Paper upon this Subject, without first consulting all the Points of Decency and Duty, which I thought might properly fall within the Limits of this Discourse: As the Honour of a Noble Family; the Quality and Missortune of an Eminent Person, together with matter of common Respect to Truth, Justice, Christian Charity, Candor, and Good Manners: Having no other end

in these considerations, then to do a Fair and Neceffary Right to the Government, within that Compass; I call it a Right to the Government, because there is not one found Part in the whole Body of it, from Head to Foot; if this Paper may be Credited: And as the business has been Managed and Improved, [The Cry of Innocent Bloud against Dppression and Injustice,] would have been a Title much more Suitable to the Air and Drift of it, then that which it now bears. It carries the Face indeed of the Testimony of a Dying Man: But yet if a Body considers either the Style, the Scope, the Declarative, or the Confessions Part of it, there's nothing less in't : Not so much as one Period , without a Starting-hole, where there lyes any stress upon the Truth, either of the Intention, or of the Fast in Question: Now for this Vein to run quite through it in a Constant Course of Reserve, Mustery and Disguise, there needs no more to Prove, that it was Designed for an Amusement: for Dethods never come by Chance; so that the Artifice is not wholly to be Negletted; and yet I shall not lay more weight upon't than the Thing will bear.

The Two Points in Consideration are the speech and the paper. Now some will have it, that though the speech was certainly my Lord Russels, there may be some doubt yet concerning the paper that went along with it. And this Conje-

cture

cture they ground upon the Ambiguities that Occur, both in the Title, and in the Speech it Self, which they Reason upon, atter this manner. The Title, they say, tells us barely of the Delibert of it by my Lord Ruffel: And then in the speech. there is not One Syllable more, concerning the Paper so Deliver'd than These Numerical Words [ Mr. Sheriff, I have set down in This Paper all that I think fit to leave behind me. ] My Lord does not first Read This Paper to the Sheriff, and then Own it. My Lord does not Tay Mr. Sheriff, The Contents of This Paper are True, in the whole, and in every part of it, So Help me God.] My Lord does not fay, [Mr. Sheriff, I do here deliver this Paper to you upon my Death, as the Truth, and the Full Truth of my Cafe. But my Lord fays, Thave Set down in This Paper. ] which Setting down imports no more than the simple mostting of it: And so goes forward [ All that I Think fit to leave behind me ] which might have been as well said, in this Case, if the Paper had been an Ast of Parliament, instead of the Testimony of a Dying Man. And what's the meaning again of All that I think fit in This Place? These Words by a Scotch Figure, may signifie, as the Reader pleases; either Any Thing, or just Nothing at All; But however at a venture, a Man may conclude that there is fomething spore yet, which he does Not think fit to fet down; And That, for ought any Body. Body knows, may be All that is worth fetting down; Or (which is the same thing) All that the Reader will find missing in This Paper. And then, why [Leave behind me?] (they say) unless in the Literal Sense, That I do not Carry it with me; for there's no Attestation, Annex'd to't; No Solemnity of Acknowledgment or Protestation to Accompany the Delivery of it; no Circumstance to make it a Memorial of any thing more than the Transferring of the Paper out of One hand into Another; insomuch, that the matter lies at Fast or Loose, whether this Paper shall be Reputed my Lords Act or no.

My Answer is, that this Paper was muitten by my Lord, Subscribed by my Lord Delibers ed by my Lord; and that by these Visible Solem-

nities it became My Lords Act.

It was Manifestly My Lords Intention that it should be Taken for His Ast; And it is but Common Justice to allow and to understand it so to be. It has been likewise Published and made use of by some of my Lords nearest Relations, As my Lords Ast, and with Infinite Zeal for his Lordships Advantage and Behoof. Now after all these Authoritative and Punctual Formalities of Proceeding, there is not any Man that has a Tenderness for the Memory of That Unhappy Person, but would rather Entitle him to this Paper, (how ill contrived soever) than charge him, on the other hand, with double-dealing

dealing and mental Refervations at his Last Hour; As if his dying Thoughts had been only taken up with Studying how to lead Pcople into the dark; and to amuse the World with a Riddle, never to be unfolded, after the Closing of his Lordships Eyes, till the Day of Judgment; But let every Man take it which way he pleases, it comes, in my Opinion, to the same Issue at last; That is to say, Take the Speech and the Paper, Together; or take them apart, 'tis much at one.

[God knows (says the Speech) how far I was always from Designs against the Kings Person, or of Al-

tering the Government.

This Passage now according to the sincerity of Popular Usage and Construction is as much as to say, [God knows it, I was ever against these ways;] but then if a Man looks at it through a pair of Resormation-Spectacles, tis a meer deceptio visus; and there is nothing at all to be seen; for a body may be up to the Ears in a Design, and yet Cry out with a safe Conscience [God knows how far I am against it.] But there follows another Clause that seems to come closer a great deal, i. e.

In the Words of a Dying Man, I Profess I know of no Plot, either against the Kings Life, or the Go-

vernment.

These Words, in plain, honest English ought to pass for Current, and as good as Sterling betwixt B Man Man and Man; but he that reads them with a Kirk Comment, will put them to All Touches and Tests, if he be wife, before he Receives them. II Deper knem of any Plot would have been much Fuller and much Homer to the Indistment, than I know of no Plot; For the neck of it is now brow ken; and it is no longer in Being. And then in the Restraining of that Disclaimer, to the Kings Life, or the Government; There's a Salvo left yet for the Seizing of the Guards, and for the Impetioning, Depoling, or doing any other Indignity to the King, short of his Life. And All This without any Change of Government too; for the Monarchy is the Same still, though the Crown perhaps may be Translated from One Head to Another. Thus we see, Every Line's a Snare: But I can never believe, that my Lord spake These Words with the Intention of him that Penn'd them, but rather that Unhappily he took the Paper by Content and without much Examining, either the Stamp, or the Mettle pay'd it out again as he Receiv'd it. One word, Somebodyelse Prepar'd the Poyson, Put it into my Lords hand for a Cordial, and his Lordship Deliver'd it over to the People: Not but that upon the main of my Lords Tryal, Sentence and Execution, as the Strictness of the Method was Absolutely Necessary, so the Process was managed with all possible Respect and Justice. We

We come now to the Paper it Self, which in several Places looks liker the Character of a Priming tive Christian Expos'd to the Lyons in a Roman Theatre; or That of an Unfortunate Heroe in the Field, than the Figure of a Person under the double Calamity of such a Cause and such a Sentence.

[I reckon This as the Happiest Time of my Life, the

Others may look upon it as the saddest.

Can any Man living that has Flesh and Blood about him, understand This Hyperbole according to the Letter, especially under the Circumstances of such Mortal Mistakes and miserable Illusions? What could a Martyr at the Stake, under a Guard of Angels have said Greater than This? And here's

The Arrow drawn to the Head again.

[The Importunity of my Friends, and particularly of the best and dearest Wife in the World, prevailed with me to sign Petitions, and make an Address for my Life; To which I was very Averse; For (I thank God) though in all Respects I have lived One of the Flappiest, and Contentedst Men of the World, (for now very near Fourteen Years) yet I am so willing to leave all, that it was not without Difficulty that I did any Thing for the Saving of my Life; that was **Begging**.]

How strangely has the Author of This Paragraph mistaken his Proportions! To draw the Character of a Seraphical, Resigning Christian from the Copy of a Stomackful, huffing Cavalier, and to talk of

the Last Test of a Dying Mans Religion and Profes sion, as if there were no more in't than a vain Pun-Etilio, upon a point of Honour in a Sword-man. it become a Shame for a Delinquent to Acknowledg his Fault? For a Condemn'd Person to Pray for a stop to the Execution of Justice? For a Subject that by his own Confession has done amis, to beg Pardon of his Soveraign? How long has it been a point of either Bravery, or Conscience, for a man to be so Aberte to the Saving of his Life, as to oppose the only Proper and possible (nay the Lawful and Honourable) means of preserving it? A Petition in This Case, is so far, methinks, from Needing, either a Secondary Motive to the Inducing of it, or an Excuse for the doing of it, That, without being wanting to Himfelf, his Family, and his Friends, I cannot see how he could have Declin'd it. My Lords Signing of the Whole, has made him become Answerable for every Part: But these High Flights were Undoubtedly the Strokes of Another Pen, that took more. Care to Advance and Support the Credit of a Faction than to keep within the Bounds of Sobriety and Decorum, in respect of his Lordships State and Condition. There are several Dashes besides too. that seem to be Influenc'd by the same Genius; and Written and Publish'd with the same Design; and. with no more Regard neither, to the Case of the Person, or to the Pretence of the Paper. 1 El wish with all my Soul (lays the Paper) All our Unhappy Differences were Removed; and that All sincere Protestants would so far Consider the Danger of Popery as to lay aside their Heats, and Agree against the Common Enemy; and that the Church-men would be less severe, and the Dissenters less scrupulous; for I think Bitterness and Persecution are at all times

Bad, but much more, NOW. 7

'Tis true; My Lords Hand makes This Clause my Lords Act again: But He that Penn'd it, thought of nothing less, upon the Drawing of it up, than my Lords Bus'ness: For what's a publick Reform mation to a private Confession? Here's a Gentleman, Agonizing in Extremis, brought-in with an Expedient in his Mouth against Popery. Toleration, Comprehention, Affociation, (for that's his Proposal) to a Man that's brought to his last Miserere; and upon the Critical and Final Discharge of his Soul to Almighty God? Here's a Christian under the Instant, and the Indispensable Obligation of Forgiving all Mankind, brought in (with his last Galp betwixt his Teeth) Arraigning both Church and State, with Cruelty and Persecution. And what's the Severity of the Church-men that He Complains of? And what's the Persecution; but the Executing of the Laws upon Others: And living in a Dutiful Obedience to them, Themselves? Persecution (he says) is ever Bad, but much more NOW. What an Em-

phatical

Tryal.]

shatical Note is it that This Critical [NOW] should be pitched upon for the Season of Indulging the Dissenters; which They have chosen out for the Season of taking Possession of the Government? But the Humour is Carried on; and there's a great deal more of the same Stuff still.

[For Popery, I look on it as an Idolatrous and bloody Religion; and therefore thought my self bound [in my Station] to do All I could against it; and by that, I foresaw I should Procure such Great Enemies to my self; and so powerful Ones; That I have been now for some time Expecting the worst; and blessed be God, I fall by the Are, and not by the stery

The First Period has in it, the very Style, as well as the Dostrine of the Old Covenant. There's the Dostrine of Resistance in't; with an Allowance (nay and an Obligation) for every man to be Seditious [in his Station.] The Second Period MEANS, That my Lord Russel fell under the Revenge of the Duke of York for Promoting the Bill of Exclusion. This Clause had my Lords General Assent as well as the Rest; but in Conscience and in Charity, I do firmly perswade my self, That it was gain'd by a Surprize, when the Disorder of His Lordships Thoughts, and the shortness of Time, perhaps would not bear much Deliberation; For whereas the Death of This poor Gentleman is Invidioally Charg'd

upon

upon the Duke, for his Opposing Popery; the Duke Himself was to have been Murder'd (nay and the King too) by the Pretending Anti-Papal Party; and it was my Lords heavy Lot to Fall under the Fate of That Conspiracy. And the Bare Murder was not All neither; for Those that call themselves the True Protestants, were to have Done the horrid Fast: (And according to the Vote) to have reveng'd it upon the Papias. The Pen-man after This, makes the Unhappy Gentleman to Blefs God, That he fell by the Are not the fagget; when yet at the same Time, so far was the Fastion from dreading the King, the Duke and the Government, that Those every People that made the Greatest Noise with their fears, Jealouties and Apprehentions were themfelves United in a Conspiracy to Blow up All, in one common Ruine. Now for the matter of Forefight and Expectation of Mischief; it is no wonder for Men that run desperate Courses to live in the Apprehension of Dangerous Effects.

[I did believe (fays the Paper) and I To titl, That Popery is Breaking-in upon the Nation; and that Those who Advance it, will stop at nothing to carry on their Designs. I am heartily sorry, that so many protestants give their Pelping-Pano to it.]

Was there ever such a Reckoning cast up betwixt the Great God and a miserable Sinner, and not One Moment lest to set things Right in, betwixt That, and his Appearance at the last Tribunal? Here's not so much as One Syllable all this while, to my Lords Case, but only Clamours for sear of Popery; Investives against the Pretended Bringers of it in; Legal Protestants turn'd over into the Popish Calendar; and all this while, the Persecuted Persons are the Aggressos. God forgive the Man, whoever it was (if he has not simil d unto Death) that wrought upon my Lord to Own this Enstaming Paper. And I cannot but hope, in Charity yet, that betwixt the Delivery of it and the Stroke, his Lordship Repented of the Temerity, and found a Place for Mircy.

But to spell a little upon These Words [ I Did Believe, and I Dottill, &c.] He does not say, upon what Grounds; He Propounds no Remedy; Offers no Proof: We liear nothing by whom it is to be brought-in, or by what means: But it seems, there are both Papists and Protestants in the Confederacy. Why does he not tell us who they are, of Both Sorts? Or if it be only a bare Conjecture, methinks the King and his Councel should be able to see as far into This Bus'ness as the Prevaricator: Or let it be as it will, I challenge the World to shew any One Colourable Reason for the printing of it, that's Donest: To give the Adviser his due, This Paper was never Calculated either for my

Lords Cause or Service, any further than to make

ule

use of his Name as a Pehicle, to convey the Spirits of this Venom into all the Corners of his Majesties Do-

minions. But he goes forward.

This Nation: Though I am afraid it will fall under very great Tryals, and very Sharp lufferings. And indeed the Impiery and Profaneness that abounds and appears so standardously Barefaced every whene, gives too just Reason to fear the worst things which can be fall a People. I pray God prevent it, and give those who have speared Destry for the Publick good, and who have appeared Destry for the Time Interest of the Nation. and the Protestant Religion, Grate to live so, that they may not cast a Reproach

on that which they endeavour to Advance.

God deliver me from a Confessour, at my last Hour, that when I have but one Mament left to make my Peace with God in, shall put me upon employing that very Instant in casting Fine-Balls into a Nation, to let Three Kingdoms in a Flame: And instead of Brifting my own Conscience, to be Raking in the Puddle of the Iniquities of my Neighbours. What's the End of these Terrifying Alarums, but to Gall and Teize the People, without any hope of Remedy, unless by flying to that Damned Principle of Conditional Obedience, to Embrue my hands in the Blond of my Soveraign? What's the Engliff of this same [ Dublich Bood] here; Appearing Thearty The Crim Interest of the Mation and the [ Protestant Religion? ] What is it, but the Old Cause in a New dress; And the direct Encouragement of a Schism, and Sedition, against the Authority both of Church and States And then here's still the never-failing Topique at hand, of Impiety and Prophanenets with a Characteristical Note of the other Party; As men Concerned for the Publick Bood, Bearty for the True Interes

Interest, and the Protestant Religion; under which Notion, the Shammer of this Paper upon my Lord, didbeyond all controversy, Intend the Conspirators: For it does not only Answer his Ordinary Description of them; but he would have told us in Plain Terms, if he had meant otherwise, or at least he would have cast in as much Schism and Rebellion into the other Scale as would have kept the Ballance Com. Not but that the Sedition and Prophaneness are now (God be thanked for it) come to be both of a side. And here again;

[What ever Apprehensions I had of Popery, and of my own severe and heavy share I was like to have under it, when it should prevail; I never had a thought of doing any thing against it Basely or Inhumanely; but what could well Consist with the Christian Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom: And thank God, I have Examined all my Astings in that matter with so great Care, that I can appeal to God Almighty, who knows my Heart, that I went on Syncerely, without being moved either by Passion.

By-end, or Evil-Defign.

We are still upon the fame Train of Uncertainties and Benerals. Why should My Lord have these Apprehensions, by reason of His opposing Popery? When the King, the Church, and the Laws of the Land are against Introducing the Religion of the Church of Rome, as much as His Lordship: But if the Paper means Due Popery, and the Law Another; (As 'tis clear by the Context of it, that the Church-Protestants and the Papists are to be blown up into the Air Together) the Pretext of Religion is Degenerated into a Point-blank Sedition: And every man that Suffers for Treason, shall presently at this rate be made a Martyr for the Reformation. And again, will the Composer of this Paper have my Lords Suffering in this Case, to be an Argument.

ment that Poperp prebails; because his Lordship forefaw the Hard Measure he was likely to have, in Case is should prevail? Neither will the Lawfulness of opposing Popery, in any fort, Excuse the Doing of it by Unlawful means. There must be no Seizing of Guards in the Case; The Fear of a Falle Religion is no Defence, either before God or Man, for the Violence of an Actual Rebellion. How much more Forcible then is the Condition of Dur present Instance; where the very men that pretend to Fear Popery, are so far from Fearing it It deed, that it is one Branch of the Conspiracy to say they Fear it: A Second, to give it out, that the Papitts are about to Kill the King; And at the same time, to Resolve to do it Themselves: And the last Round of the Ladder, is, by Confent, so soon as ever they have Executed the Villany, to make Proclamation that the Papifts did it. But now we come to the Deplorable Nicety of my Poor Lords Cafe; which, in Appearance, feems to be well nigh the Single Proposition, wherein the Confessour and the Penitent agreed; And this was it, which cost both Himself and that Noble Family so Dear.

Popery was to be Opposed it seems, but not Basely or Inhumanely; The Guards were not to be Massacred or Killed in their Beds; But if the same thing in Effect might have been done Bravely, and Sword in Hand, I see nothing in this Paragraph to the contrary, but that in substance it might have been Justifyed; for BASELY and INHUMANLY are the Two only Exceptions that I find to the doing of it: And they do Tacitly Imply a kind of Approbation of the Thing, Provided it might have been done in a way of Reputative Generosity and Honour; for here's no Regard either 1980 or so much as Intimated in That Particular, to the Laws

either of God or of Man.

C.3

There

There follows indeed a kind of Refriction thy way of a Salva) That the Proceeding ought to hold a fantifrance with the Christian Religion, and the Laws, into Liberties of this Kingdom. | And where are we then? If Falian the First and the Second; If Apostates, and the Common Bretrayers of Kings, Masters and Reaple, shall be made the Fudges of That Christian Religion: Or Hunt and Ferguson, the Arbitrators of our Common Rights! Oh how Lourse the First Minute that even gave Admittance to any of these Mutinous and Sanguinary Lewites , any of these Popular or Seditions Boutefens . under the Roof of that Honourable House! Hine ille Lachrima! for That mistaken Principle was the Root of all this Evil: And the Main Incentive, (I persuade my felf) to the doing of Many ill things by the Impulse of That Delusion: Had not a Man better have a Cloven Foot in's House, then one of these Cloven Tongues! The Devil, Barefac'd, puts a Man to his Prayers: He Summons up his Resolutions , and Implores a Powerful and a Merciful God for his Afficance, witha Horrow all this while, for the Character and the Company of his Seduweer : But in the Other Case, a Man Ahandons himself to the Impostor; Consults no other Oracle, but takes his Enemy into his Arms, and Opens his Heart for the Spirit of Errour to Enter in, and take Poffeffion of him, Pins his Faith upon the Sleeve of his Guide, and Swallows the Ruine both of Body, Soul and Estate, with Greediinels. He takes the Broad Way for the Narpon, &c. .God Deliver all Honest Men out of the Clutches of these Parastical and Rapacious Hypocrites! The Dichator of this Paper fays, that My Lord Examined all his Attings: And truly so much the Worse, if they were Examined by Applying them to False Rules and Measures: And then he Vouches for the Syncerity of my Lords Heart,

Heart, which Saucerity avails little too, if it be founded upon a wrong Principle: And no Purgation at all, peither, of his Linnesengy, in gase of an Erraneous Fudoment.

Now to Close this Remarque; the whole Paragraph is Mystery; and there may be Wrapt under it, what Meaning spever the Reader shall find Reasonable to Impose uponit: for a thing may be Contrary to the Laws both of Heaven and Earth; and yet in His Sense neither Base nor Inhumane. Fulian and Hunt, make that which the Law calls Rebellion, to be Consistent with our Laws, Liberties and Religion: And then for the server and strings My Lords Monitor knows that Ravillae did as much; and in his town Private Thoughts, Approved them too. Our Regisides here at Home, did the same thing, and yet their Attians never the Better, or the more Warrantable for having stood That Tryal. We'l come now to his Reseasons upon the Bill of Exclusion.

[Leannot but give Some Touch about the Bill of Exclusion, and them the Reasons of my appearing in that bus ness, which in hort is this : That I thought the Nation was in fush danger of Popery, and that the Expectation of a Pos pith Successor (as I have faid in Parliament) put the Kings Life lik mifein fuch danger, That I fam no way fo effectual to fecure Both, as fuch a Bill. As to the Limitations, which were proposed, if they were spucerely offered, and had passed into a Law, the Duke then would have been Excluded from the Power of a King, and the Government quite altered, and little more than the Name of a King left. So I could not fee either Sin or Fault in the One, when all people were willing to admit of t'other; but thought it better to have a King with his Prerogative, and the Nation easie and fafe under him, than a King without it, which must have bred Perpetual Jealousies and a Continual Struggle. All

All this I say, only to justifie my felf, and [not to enflame Others, though I cannot but think, my Carneliness in That Matter has had no small influence in my present

Sufferings.

With Honour to my Lords Reasons for the Bill; the Bek and the Truest Reason that ever I met with for't, was This: That the Exclusion of the Duke would certainly draw the Crown after it; and that the Suppressing of Monarchy and Episcopacy was the Best Expedient, that ever was heard of, for the Preventing of Tyranmy and Dopery; fo that the Difease was expresly invented for the fake of the Remedy: In the Parliament-Cafe, the Binas Life, it seems, was in danger for the Successors fake: And in the Plot Cafe, the Succello28 Life was in danger, for the Kings sake: There were Limitations offer'd (he fays) but whether SYN-CERELY offer'd or not, he makes a Question, (for which his Majesty owes him a Thousand Thanks) but whether the One or the Other, they were however very heartily Rejected; and he gives This Reason for't. They would have left the Duke only the Pame of a King, without the Power; But my Lords Prompter was Resolv'd, that the Duke should either have all or Pone. and that the Heir should be quite truck off rather than the Crown Daim'd. Now upon This Consideration; (and for the faving of the Prerogative, and for the Eafe of the People,) The Paper-Writer Absolves my Lord from either Sin or Fault, in the bus'ness of the Bill; forgetting upon fet Purpose on his Lordships behalf. That my Lord had Promoted the Bill before ever these Limitations were thought of. Touching the Influence that my Lords Earnestness in That matter might have upon his After Sufferings; Ishall easily Agree with the Supposer of it, That there might be something in't; for the Project

Project of Secluding the Duke, was a Limb of that Deffen, which afterwards grew up into a Form'd Confpiracy; and. Unhappily brought This mistaken Lord to his End. But to impute any part of my Lords Sufferings to the Malice of a vindictive Spirit, for what he either faid, or did, in Parliament, would lye open to so many Disproofs and Contradictions, that there is not place for any man infound Sense so much as to imagine it. My Lord most Unfortunately fell into a Cabal of Male-Contents; frequens ted their Meetings: joyn'd with'em in their Councils. There was a Conspiracy Carry'd on, which, by the Mercy of God was seasonably Detected: My Lord, with others, Apprehended upon it; brought to a Fair Tryal, the Matter Legally Prov'd: And his Lorasbip Himself, not able to Deny the Substance of the Charge. Upon This, he was found Guilty, Semenced and put to Death. And what's All This to any Court-Influence of Revenge, for his Lordships Earnestness about the Bill : But we have tas ken up an opinion in these late Times, as if the puts ting of an Indignity upon The Heir of the Crown were enough to make a Man Shot-free, and HARD, as they fay, And that the 25 Edw. 3. could never Touch him after.

But as I was saying just now, The Faction had Two Capital Designs in Contemplation; the One was the Destroying of the Duke and the King: And the Other was the Destroying of the King and the Duke. The Former was to have been Ex cuted by Bill; and the Other by Bun-shot. The Passing of the Bill had absolutely done the Work; but in a way of form, and by Notes and Didinances, which we have found to be every jot as sure, as Diotestant flayles or Blunderbusses. For One Disinherison opens a Gap to Another. And when they have once got the Trick of Putting by a Successor, whom they do not like; 'tis Fifty to One, the Humour will take

take them of liking no Successes at all and fo by Degrees, there will follow a Transition from a Distike of the Berforro a Diflike of the Government: And the 990travely it felf will be found as Great a Grievance, as the mert Beir. When they are once enter'd upon this Train of Reformation, there will be care taken that we shall never want more work for the Tinker; till the Aven State-Menders may come to have the stopping of Those Holes that they made themselves : All Conncellors Mall be Doute, all Ministers and Officers, the Guards, the Militia, and All Perfons what foewer in any Station of Iruft and Power, they Mall be Papilts or Popilly affected, the ry Man of 'en; faving fuch only as shall fland the Test of a Secret Committee. Now by this time we are within One Remove of a True Protestant Commonwealth : There is One Question that I have put at least half a dozen times already, without Receiving formuch as the least Pretence to an Answer: And Ishall offer it once as gain to the Confideration of the Exclution-Men. Let any Man shew me One Argument, that strikes upon the Succession of the Duke, which does not equally Operate up. on the King in Possession too. For the lame Popery that angualifies the Lawful Successor for the Interitance of Sovereign Power, does as well Unqualify the prefent Occus pant for the Exercise of it: As it is an Equal Sin, in the fight of God, the Destroying of a Child in the Womb, or the Squeezing of the Brains out when it comes into the World.

Consider now again, that as the King was to be wounded through the Duke, so long as matters were to be Carryed on with a Countenance of Authority, Law and Conscience; so the Duke was to be NOW wounded through the King, when they found themselves driven upon a Fore'd Put, and to the making of an Attempt by Violence:

Wiolence: but still They were Both to be Destroyed, Both ways; only, vice versa; the Duke to go first in a partiamentary way: And as Hone said ) the King to go first in an Affassing way But whic's All this still to the Case of a Points Wan: I shall proceed now.

[From the time of Chifing Sh riffs, I Concluded the Heat in That Matter would produc fomthing of This kind; and I am not much surprized to find it fall upon De; and I wish what is done to Me, may put a Stop, and satiste some Peoples Revenge; and that no more innocent Blood be shed; for I must, and do still look upon MINE as SUCH; since I know I was quilty of no Treason; and therefore I would not Betray my Innocence by Flight, &c.]

It was well jude'd, that the City Ryots would probably [produce fomthing of this kind] that is to fay, Conspiracies and Resolutions of Tumult and Rebellion: And the Evil Genius at my Lords Elbow, does well enough Observe that there was no great matter of Surprize in't; for my Lord that was Embarqu'd in the fame Veffel, to take his Part in the Same Storm. But how comes Legal Fufice to be call'd forme Deoples Repender? ] Or why may not All Criminals what soever, that fall under the dint of the Law, Arraign the Fustice of the Nation, upon the same Terms? It does no more hold, on the One fide, that the City heats should make my Lord quilto, than on the Other, that they should make him trenocent: neither do Thole Distempers . in any fort, fall within the Prospect of This Question: Beside, That this war of Reasoning inverts the very Nature, and Tindency of them: For they are here represented as a subservient Medium toward the Advancing of a Popilo Interest, when the Contrary is as clear as Day: And that it was a Republican and a Phanatical Spirit that stir'd up, and Ani. mated All those Broils; and that they did it upon such Grounds

Grounds and Principles too, as shook the very Monarchy it self. But if my Lord drew any Ill Bodings to himself from Those Disorders, it was by a Prophetical Foresight of the Fatal Miscarriages of the Sedition that was then a Brewing: and of his own Unhappy share in the Misadventure. We have spoken already to the point of Revenge, and we shall speak further to his Lordships Invocence in the due Place; as to his Averseness to the bestraying of his Innocence by Flight, either the Inference is not Good; or else, All Those that are Fled are Guilty. The Paper says, that he was Guilty of no Treason, but the Fudges were of One Opinion, and my Lords Councel of Another.

[Iknow (fays the Author of the Paper) I faid but little at the Tryal, and I suppose it looks more like Innocence

than Guilt.

Can it be imagin'd, that my Lord did not Defend himself as well as he could? And it is the First Time perhaps, that ever saying little to an Accusation, was made an Argument of a Man's Innocence: But of this hereaf-

ter, and fo I shall go forward.

[I pray God ( fays the Paper ) lay not this [my Condemnation] to the Charge, neither of the Kings Counsel, nor Fudges, nor Sheriffs, nor Fury; and for the Witneffes, I pity them, and wish them well; I shall not reckon up the Particulars, wherein they did me wrong, I had rather their own Consciences should do that; to which, and the Mercies of God I leave them.

Here's a most scandalous Defamation thrown out against the Kings Councel, the Fudges, Sheriffs, Fury and Witnesses, all at a Cast; though the Manage was so Fair in All Respects, that the Fustice and Patience of the Court was Acknowledged by the very Zelotes of the Party themselves: They could not but Confes, that the Try-

als

als were Candid and Clear; they were heard at large; the Proofs indubitable, and seconded by their Own Confesfions. But I must Observe again, that this Paper makes them Guilty, only by a Figure, and plays for them without charging them. It Prays for the Witnesses, [wherein they did my Lord wrong;] but he is not pleas'd to reckon up the Particulars: Nor is it faid, that they Did him any Wrong at all. The Penman will not charge my Lords Conscience with Averring any thing that is False; but he has Colour'd it so, as to make the People Believe he had wrong done him, and that will do as well. He leaves the Particulars, however, [ to their own Consciences and Gods Mercys: ] so that, in short, This Paper is only a Scotch Mist from one End to the Other. There's a bold Insinuation of Injustice; but not One Syllable in Proof, or fo much as to Colour it.

But we'le put the Case now that my Lord had really (uffer'd All the Wrong he Complains of; 'tis true, it was the Part of a Generous Christian to close his Eyes with St. Stephens Prayer; but then the minting of That Prayer stands in a Direct Opposition to the seeming Piety and Resignation of it; for it lays Innocent Blood to the Charge of the Government: And Exposes the Administrators of it to the uttermost Rage and Fury of the Multitude, as the most Abominable Monsters upon the Face of the Earth; and All this, without the least Thought, Hope, or Possibility of any Other Benefit by it, than the Tearing of All to pieces, and the making of This Paper to do the work of the Conspiracy. Can any body think that his Lordship would not have laid his finger upon the wrong, if he had suffer'd any? Or that if he could (as he fays) have reckon'd up any Particulars, that he would not have done it? He fays in another Place,

I Ido freely forgive All the World, particularly those

D 2 concern'd

one rn'd in taking away my Life; and I defire and Conjure

my Friends to think of no Revenge.

These Words are only the same Prayer with the Former, turn'd into Sin (as the Prophet David says) but manag'd Another way: And the short English of this Ejaculation is a Prayer to Almighty God to forgive his Murderers; with an intent to cast the Guilt of shedding Innocent Blood now a Second Time upon the Ministers of Fusice. And what does the Artisticial Hypocrite that Penn'd this Paper, but in the very Act of Conjuring my Lords Friends to think of no Revenge, Do all that is possible by This Printed Appeal, to draw on a publick. Vengeance from the Irritated and Seditious Rabble And once again now.

[Inever pretended to a Great Readiness in Speaking, I wish those Gentlemen of the Law, who have it, would make more Conscience in the use of it, and not run Men down by Strains and Fetches, Impose on East and willing furies to the Ruine of Innocent Men, for to kill by Forms and Subtleties of Lawis the worst Sort of Murder: But I wish the Rage of bot Men and the Partiality of furies may be itopped with my Blood, which I would off rup with so much the more IOY, if I thought I should be the last were to suffer in

(uch a way. ]

This is only a Strain and a fetch (as the Paper fays) for the running the same Scandal over again, with a little Varying the Phrase. Who are those Unconsciousle Gentlemen of the Law? VV hom do they run down? What are the Strains and fetches? Or where are the Eafie and willing furies? The Ruin'd Innocents? Or the Murders according to Art? The Outrageous Men, and the Partial furies? The People are to understand this to be my Lords Case, though the Author himself has not the Face to make it so, either on the One side, or on the Other; and

and then he has wrought the Character too High, in the Expression of my Lords Offering up his Blood [ with the more Top instead of the less Trouble or Affliction : and Concludes with the laying of Innocent Bloud again to the Charge of the Government. Upon the whole mats ter, this is only more and more Calumny, and Iniquity added to Iniquity. Whoever fuggested this Dictate to his Lordship, might have minded him of those very Gownmen and furis, that he speaks of, within the Memory of Man: and of a Time, when People were Deftroy'd, not only by Forms and Subtleties of Law, but by meer Noise and Tumult: and to the End, that nothing may be wanting to the filling up the Measure of the Scandal, the King Himself comes in for his share too, when he prays sthat He may be [INDEED the Defender of the Faith] implying That he is only so as yet in them and Title. It may be another Question now, in what Creed we are to look for That Faith, which the Contriver of this Paper would have his Majesty to Defend: Or in what Part of Dr. Burnet's History of the Reformation, a body may be fure to find it.

[I have Liv'd (he says) and now Dye of the Reformed Religion; A true and sincere Protestant, and in the Commanion of the Church of England, though I could never yet comply with, or rise up to all the Heights of many Peo-

ple.]

That is to fay, I am not of the Church of Rome in General, not a Papis, but a Protestant, and a Church of England Protestant too; Bating, the Lettablished by Law College Himself went thus far, and yet no body knew what to make of him at last. We have a hundred and fifty several sorts of English Protestants, and consequently in his Sense, so many Communions of the Church of England: For All the several Sects have their several Churches, and

and when they are put to the Touch, Every Sect Denomiwates it felf of the Church of England: So that instead of the Simplicity of a Declaration and Confession, we have not hitherto fo much as One Line, that is not wrapt up in Equivocation and Mistery: but the Only way of Expounding his Intent in this Particular must be by a Collation of Parts and Comparing (as we do Scripture Difficulties) One Text with Another. He Complains in One Place of Bitterness and Persecution, and Charges the Church-men with Severity. He Reflects in Another Place upon [ many Protestants that give a Helping Hand to Popery, Now it cannot be Imagin'd, that the Shame Confesfor (whoever he be) reckons my Lord, either among the Persecuting, or among the Popisbly-affected-Protestants; So that there's no Church of England Communion left him, but that of the Diffenters. And what does he mean again, now, by the Deights of many People ?7 the Standard of a Legal Conformity is neither Higher nor Lower, than the Established Rule and Measure: So that upon the Unriddling of this Clause, the wondrous Difficulty terminates in a very plain Resolution: i.e. That the \$20testant hereby intended, is a Dissenting Dember of the Pon Conforming Communion of the Church of Thus far we have had Nothing but Doubling and Shifting: But after a Diligent and a Careful Search for One Clear and Plain Dealing-Period or Two, that might in some Degree Atone for the Oraculous Elusions of the Reft, this is the Only Point-blank-Aff rtion that I find in the whole Paper

Isball Averr, that what I said of my not hearing Collonel Rumsey deliver any Message from my Lord Shaftsbury, was TRUE, for I always Detested Lying, though never so much to my Advantage; And I hope none will be so Unjust as to think I would adventure on it, in These my

last Words, for which I am so soon to give an Account to the Great God, the Searcher of Hearts and Judge of all

Things.

I take this to be the most Remarkable Passage in the Paper, being the Only Point that my Lord delivers upon his Death, to be a Truth, without power of Revocation; And it is done too, with a Solemnity as Dreadful as the Contemplation of Divine fustice, and a fudg. ment to come, can make it. All the Rest is Loose and Dubious, and may be taken One way as well as Another : But in this, the Affeveration is Positive and Precise. i. e. that [ What my Lord said of his not hearing Collonel Rumfey Deliber any Message from my Lord Shaftsbury, was True We'le take it for granted now, that my Lord did Dot hear the Delivery of That Meffage: That is to fay, a Message from the Earl of Shaftsbury, That it was High Time to come to fom Resolution about the Bits fina It does not therefore follow, that because My Lord aid Not hear the Delivery of the Meffage, he knew nothing therefore of the Contents of it? His Lordship heard the Subject Matter of the Message Debated; And he Hard the Answer that was Resolved up. on in Return to that Message: Which was in Effect, That Mr. Trenchard was not Ready, and therefore they could not as yet go on. | Nav, My Lord did not deny the Hearing of the Answer, but put the Question himself at his Tryal, [Whether or no he Confented to that Answer :] And Collonel Rumsey delivered upon his Oath, that he did both Advise about it, Treat and Consent; So that it is not the value of a Single-Hair, (if there were Twens ty Thousand Lives at Stake upon it) whether my Lord Heard that Message Delivered or Dot. What's the Meaning then of laying the Strefs of his Salbatton upon't : He Purges himself of no Part of his Charge

by't, but rather by the Frankness of his Protestation in a matter of Little or No Importance, and without leaving himself any Room for an Evasion, he draws a Sufpicion upon the Candor and Clearness of all the rest, for it looks Odly to see a man so Wonderfully solemn, and Particular in one single Case, where 'tis not a farthing marter whether it be Crofs or Pile: And yet at the fame. time so Dark and Doubtful in twenty other Instances, where all that can be dear to a Man of Integrity and Honour, is concerned. But the Paper it felf gives the Reason of this Different way of Proceeding, in saying that my Lord [always detested Lying: Upon which consideration it has Distinguished betwixt things True and Falle, by the Peremptory Strictness of the One, and the Ambigui. ties and Refervations of the Other, which is the only Key that Opens the Meaning of this Paper. And there's another thing to be observed, which is, that This very Truth was defigned as a means to lead the Reader into a Mistake, as if My Lords not hearing the Delivery of the M flage, were sufficient in Consequence, to Difcharge him of the Guilt and Danger of the Consultation. My Lords Adviser has shewed himself a great Master in the Doctrin of Probabilities, This Paper quite through-There's but One plain Truth in't, and yet as the matter is ordered, there is hardly One Falfity neither. but it runs altogether in Appearance and Disquise, like on: of your Turning Pictures that shews you a Beaft on the One Hand, and a Dan on the Other. It was Generally Noted, that my Lord had very little to oppole in his own Defence at his Tryal, and his Black Angel has found out a Shift for That too.

I was Advised not to Confess Matter of Fact plainly; fince that must cortainly have brought me within the Guilt of Mitpillion; and bing thus Restrained from dealing

Frank-

Franckly and Openly, I chose rather to say Little, then to depart from That Ingenuity, that, by the Grace of God, I had carry'd along with me in the former Parts of my Life: And so could Easier be silent, and leave the whole matter to the Conscience of the Jury, then to make the Last, and Solemnest Part of my Life so different from the Course of it, as the using Little Tricks, and Evasions must have been.]

I cannot bring the feveral Parts of this Clause to a Consistence One with Another. My Lord was Advis'd against Confessing PLAINLY, FRANCKLY. He Follow'd That : Advice; And in OPENLY. fo doing, Minc'd the Matter, and Confess'd NOT PLAIN-LY 1002 FRANCKLY, not OPENLY. That is to fay; he Confess de Ditterioutly, and kept himself upon his Guard: which, how Prudent soever, was yet a Departure from the Scrupulous Dignity of his Lordships Figure, in This Paragraph; and falls within the Compass of the Little Tricks and Chalions which I find in the very Same Period, Condemn'd. But where's the Hurt now, of a Man's Employing All the Honest Arts, and Methods, for the Defence of his Life that the Cause will bear? As desiring to know the Pannel, for the purpose; Time to Consider of it; Liberty of Challenges, and the like. But to Descend now from This Elevated Resolution to the very matter of Fact; I dare appeal to the most Partial, or rather to the most Favourable Friend my Lord had in the world, whether he thinks that his Lord hip Abated any thing of the Defence that he could or would otherwise have made, upon the reason here Alledg'd; of keeping up the Congruity of his Character, to the end that in his Life and in his Death, he might be all of a piece. I must take notice again, that it is a very Extraordinary way, for a Prisoner at the Barr to be silent, where he has any thing

thing to fay for himfelf; And so to clear the whole matter to the Conscience of a fury, when in Conscience they must Necessarily find him Guilty, if the proofs Reach him; and that he has nothing to fay, to the Contrary. And then there's Another foul Blot too, in faying, that the [ Confession of the Fact, PLAINLY, ] must [ CERTAINLY have brought my Lord within the Guilt of Misprisson. That same [CERTAINLY] has shew'd the World the very Bottom of the Buliness; for what becomes of The Words of a Dying Man] then, that my Lord knows of No Plot. either against the Kings Life, or the Government when here's a Plain Confession of the Knowledge of a Conspiraey, and the Concealment of it? There can be no Dispute upon this Contradiction, but the Denial must of Necelfity be either False, or Double. The One Pinches upon a Point of Honour; The Other looks only like a Trial of Skill: And so we shall content our selves to cast it into the Heap of his other Amphibologies. (I make use of a Hard Word for a very Ill Thing, because I would not have the Common People understand the meaning of it.) And it is upon This Condition, too, that the Reader shall be at liberty to take all his Other Refervations by the same Handle; for upon the Solution of This Difficulty, depends the very Issue of the Question. There Remains One Slip more yet, wherein the Author feems to have Overshot himself. There's a Reproach fastened upon his Lordsbips Councel, as if They had Train'd him into a Snare, by Disabbiling him. 'Tis True, that the Paper does not lay expresty, whether they were Profest'd Gownmen, or Particular Friends that gave the Advice : But vet for the Reputation of his Lord bips Prudence, it must be understood of Lawrers; as the Only Competent Directors that my Lord could make use of, in such an Extremity. Who can Imagine, now, that any Lawyer, (though

(though never so little Skill'd in his Profession) could Advise my Lord upon Fair Instructions, and a Manifest Certainty of what would be Sworn against him, to Smother, or to Extenuate the matter of Fact; least (as the Paper Insinuates) it should be found Misprision of Treasons when Essectually, This Lawyer could have told my Lord his Doom beforehand: And that it would undoubtedly have been found, not only Misprision, but Treason it self. In which Condition; my Lords Councel, would rather have advised him to have thrown himself upon the Kings mercy. And there is more then a Tacit Acknowledgment of my Lords Guilt, In several other Parts of this Paper: But I'le take This following passage in my way to the rest.

[As I never had any Design against the Kings Life, or the Life of any Man whatsoever; so I never was in any Contrivance of Altering the Government: What the Heats, Wickedness, Passions, and Vanities of Other Men have Occasioned, I ought not to be Answerable for; nor could I Repress them, though I now Suffer for them: But the Will of the Lord be done, into whose Hands I commend my Spirit, and trust that Thou, O most merciful Father, hast forgiven me all my Transgressions; the Sins of my Youth, and all the Errors of my past Life; and that Thou wilt not lay my secret Sins and Ignorances to my Charge, &c.]

I shall here Recommend one special Note to the Reader: Which is, That in Five several Places (i. e. Twice in the Speech, and Thrice afterwards) this Paper Restrains my Lords Endeavour to discharge himself from the Dint of the Indictment, to the express Hints, of the kings Life, and Altering or Changing the Government. As for Example: [God knows how far I was always from Designs upon the kings Person, or Altering the Government: In the Words of a Dying Man, I profess I know of no Polot, either against the kings Life, or

the Gobernment.] And then afterwards, [I never had any Defign of Changing the Bobernment, orc.] I would have suffer'd any thing rather then have confented to any Defin to take away the kings Life. And so again in the Clause last above-mention'd. The Hammering of This Point over and over, fo often, was, Undoubtedly, to strike the Deeper Impression, and to create, in the shortfighted Multitude, a Stronger Perswasian of my Lords Innocence. But why in the Same pools ftill? And with so Cautious, and Particular a Limitation, to Those Two Articles; if it were not to Accommodate That Popular Cover to some Hidden Meaning? But the Fallacy that's Couch'd under [The Kings Life] and [Altering the Government] is expos'd already. It is faid here. That my Lord had no Design against the Life of any man what soever: 'Tis hard to imagine a War, and no body to be Kill'd in't: But there's a Salvo for That too: That the Individual Person was not thought of. Neither do I believe that my Lord ever Design'd to take away the Life of Dr. Hawkins, though he faid in his Paffian, that [he hop'd to live to fee him Flead and Hung up. ] That which follows next, speaks my Lord Privy to a Great many Ill Things; And it is not enough to fay, that he could not Repress them; For they were of such a Quality, that his Lordship was Bound, both by Oath, and Duty to Discover them; Or at the least, In Honour, and in Conscience, to have avoided a Conversation that carried on fuch Dangerous Designs.

And now to speak one word to that which passes for his Lordships last Prayer. We have his own Acknowledgment of a Misprisson of Treason, And yet not one syllable upon that Subject, in his Parting Confession. But he that wrote this Paper is a Profess' Lenemy I perceive,

to the Christianity of a Clear Confession.

I hope no body (lays the Paper) will imagine, that so mean a Thought could enter into me, as to go about to lave my self by accusing others The Part that some have Acted lately of that kind, has not been such as to invite me

to love Life at fuch a Rate. 7

A Man shall not need to Guess twice, who was the Author of this Sentence; for 'tis written with the very Spirit of a Carquelite that makes Treason, a Kirtue, and Repentance a Mortal Sin: And my Poor Lord, in the Anguish of his Thought, is left here to Answer for the Lendness of Another man, who, (Notwithstanding the Justness of my Lords Sentence, ) is Incomparably the Greater Eximinal. Ishe ever was, or Pretended to be a Minifter of the Gofpel, (For there are Julians in Black-Coats. and more Julians then One too) what could be more Luciferian; then to turn Penitence into a Scandal; And to Preach it for a Point of Religious Honour, in a Christian, not to Discover his Complices in a Rebellion. Surely the Author of this Paper was afraid of being Discovered himself; And therefore Inculcates the Principle, and Recommends it. Is it such an Indignity, for a man to Sabe himself by Accusing Others? What is it then for a man rather to Damn his Soul by the Perjurious Concealment of a Traytor; then by Discharging his Duty, both to God and to his Prince, to lay down This Life in hope of a Better, through the Merits and Intercession of a most Mercyful Saviour? The Pen-man's [ Saving of Himself, by Accusing Others, is only the False Gloss of a Reprobated Seducer upon the Text. And then the Instance of his Reproach upon the Kings Witnesses, in this Matter, is a Farther Discovery of the Venom of him that gave the Dictate. This is a way chalk'd-out, not only for the Encouragement, but almost the Canonizing of Conspirators. Here is an Acknowledgement however, that my

my Lord Could have Accused Others, if he mould. We

shall come now to the Matter of Fact.

[As to the Conspiring to seize the Guards, which is the Crime for which I am Condemned, and which was made a Constructive Treason for taking away the Kings Life. to bring it within the Statute of Edw. 3. I hall give this true and Clear Account. I never was at Mr. Shepheard's with that Company but once, and there was no undertaking then of Securing, or feizing the Guards; nor none appointed to View, or Examine them; Some Discourse there was, of the Feasibleness of it; And several times by accident, in 62: neral Discourse, elsewhere. I have heard it Mentioned as a thing might easily be done; but never Consented to as fit to be done, And I remember particularly, at my Lord Shaftsburys, there keing some General Discourse of this Bind, I immediately flew out, and Exclaimed against it, And ask'd [ If the thing succeeded what must be done next, but, Massacring the Guards, and killing them in Cold Blood?] which I look'd upon as fo Detestable a thing, and so like a Popish Practice, that I could not but abhor it: And at the same time, the Duke of Monmouth took me by the Hand, and told me very kindly, My Lord, I fee you and I are of a temper. Did post ever hear to horrid a thing? And I must needs do him that Justice, to Declare, that I never observed in him but an Abhorrence to All Base Things.7

My Lord was charg'd by the Indittment of High Treafon, for Conspiring, Compassing, and Imagining the Death and Destruction of the King; And the Raising of a Rebellion within the Kingdom. Now this was a Consultation in Order to that end: And for that which is here call'd a Constructive Treason, It was much a Plainer Act of Treason then any thing in the Articles against my Lord Chief Justice Scroggs; And yet That pass'd for a very

Current,

Current, House-of-Commons-Treason. The Paper says, that my Lord was but once at Mr. Shepheards with that Company: Mr. Shepheard swears it Twice, with the same Company: But that Slip of Memory shall go for Nothing. There was [No Undertaking to seize the Guards, ] it feems; nor any [Appointment to View, or Examine them.] That's because it was not yet come to a - Resolution: But here's no Denyal at all, of a Debate or Consultation toward it: The Exploit was found [Feisible, and several Discourses about it.] But said only to be in General, and by accident; Is it meant that they Dett by Accident, and so fell upon Discourse only by Accident; And that This Particular of [Seizing the Guards] fell in only as an Accidental Discourse? This way of Disquiling the Truth is as Clear to any man that has Eyes in his head, as if it were a Plain Confession of it; for if it were meant Bood faith, the Author would have strain'd himself for another Invocation of [the Great God, the Searcher of Hearts, and Judge of All Things, to bear Witness to the Explicite Truth of the Case. But [it was never Consented to as fit to be done.] Now That fitness may referr to the Time; the Means; the ways, the Influments. They had not yet Pitcht upon a Safe, and Effectual Way perhaps, for the doing of it : But there was [ More, General Discourse now of the same Kind at my Lord Shaftsbury's ] And This was a Terrible General Discourse, for it made my Lord immediately Fly out, and Exclaim against I wish the Paper had fet forth what this General Discourse was; And what the Other was too, that fell in by accident; And whether that Beneral Discourse and This General Discourse, were not as good as all one: But in short; Such General Descourse it was, that it wanted but one step, of Massacring the Guards; Or cutting their Throats in their Beds; which, the Paper fays. [MT

[My Lord Abhore'Dit for, being fo like a Dopith Practice] A Presbyterian Practice would not have done a miss neither in This Place, if a body had had the Murder of the Late King; Montrofs; The Arch-bishop of St. Andrews &c. in his thought. But shall any man at last be fo Weak, as to swallow it, that [Did you ever hear so Horrid a Thing, was only an Exclamation upon a General and Accidental Discourse? All the Rest went down well enough, till it came to the Cut-Throat-part of it. And that was the Point that Startled them: The Doing of the Bus'ness, either in a Brave, Generous Way, Dead to Dead; or with Cap in Hand; And a Complement of Loyalty, and Respect, to Desire his Majesty, in Thele Dangerous Times, to fign a Demife of his Three kinadoms, to the Use of the Councel of Six; Or to a Band of Affociators, for the Security of his Sacred Person. and the Protestant Religion; I do not find, (by any thing I see yet) that the Men of Honour ( if the Paper-Writer might have had his Will) would have Bogol'd at fuch a way of Proceeding; But the doing of the Thing Basely, was the Business; And the Scruple that was made, was upon a Point of Bravery, not Conscience. But to Continue the Story.

[As to my going to Mr. Shepheards, I went with an Itz tention to taste Sherry; for he had promised me to Reserve for me the next very good Piece he met with, when I went out of Town; and if he recollects, he may remember I askt him about it, and he went and fetcht a Bottle: But when I tasted it, I said twas Hot in the Mouth; and desired that whenever he met with a Choice Piece, he would keep it for me which he Promised. I Enlarge the more upon This, because Sir George Jesteries Insinuated to the Jury, as if I had made a Story about going thither; but I never said, [That was the Dniy Reason] And I will now Truly and Plainly add the rest.]

By this Paragraph, the Reader is to be held in hand. that my Lords BUSINESS to Mr. Shepheards was to tafte Sherry: And the Paper goes about to Refresh Mr. Shepheard's Memory, by such and such Tokens, the Word is [with an Intention to tafte Sherry which in common Speech, does tairly infinuate, as if the Tafting of Sherry had been the chi f End of his going; Whereas supposing that to be in his Intention, it might be nevertheless yet, the least part of his Bus'ness: And further, the Author of this Paper has not thought fit to give us any Sort of Light, what his Bus'ness was: Nay, Mr. Shepheard, on the other hand, swears that it was a Meeting by Appointment, and that there was nothing of the Sherry Story in the Case. My Lord, however, made use of this Suggestion at his Tryal; and Sir George fefferies Reflecting upon it to the Jury, this Paper undertakes the Excusing of One Shift with Another: The Tasting of Sherry was One Reason, though not the only Reason. But we are now to Expect a True and Plain Account of the rest.

I was the day before this Meeting, come to Town, for two or three days, as I had done, once or twice before; having a very Near and Dear Relation lying in a very Languishing and Desperate Condition: And the Duke of Monmouth came to me, and told me, he was extremely glad I was come to Town; for my Lord Shaftsbury and some Hot men would untoo us all: How so, My Lord, said I? Why (answered he) they'l certainly do some Disorderly thing or other, if Great Care be not taken, and therefore for God's sake; Use your Endeavours with your Friends to prevent any thing of this kind. He told me, there would be company at Mr. Shepheards that night, and desired me to be at home in the Evening, and he would call me, which he did: And when I came into the Room, I saw Mr. Rumsey by

the Chimney, though he swears he came in after; and there were things said by some with much more neat than Judge ment, which I did sufficiently Disapprove, and yet for these Things I stand Condemned: But I thank God my Part was syncere and well meant: It is, I know, inferred from hence, and was pressed to me, that I was acquainted with those neats and Ju Designs, and did not Discover them; but this is but Misprision of Treason, at most. So I dve Innocent of the Crime I stand Condemned for, &c. 7

Here's a short Account of my Lords coming twice or thrice to Town; and that he had a Dear Relation lying fick here: But whether he came upon a Visit, or upon the Bus'ness in Question, the Paper says Nothing. Duke of Monmouth Complains to him, as above, of my Lord Shaftsbury and Other Hot Headed Men that would spoyl all; this Implyes my Lords being Antecedently privy to the matter in hand; for he takes the hint immediately. [How to my Lord ? ] (fays he) without needing to Enquire either What Den, or what Bus'ness? The Answer was no more in Effect then This. There are a Company of mad Fellows, that will out-run the Constable, they will be shewing themselves too soon, and make some Bedlam Attempt or other, before we are ready for'em, and then we are All ruin'd. So that it was not the Defignit felf, but (as This Paper Represents it) the rash and imprudent Manage, that was taken Check at; And now follows the Meeting at Mr. Shepheards; which this Paper calls [Company] as if it were a chance Company, not a Meeting: But Mr Shepheard speaks of it as a Set-Company: And Mr. Rumfey was likewise appointed to meet there. My Lords Contradicting Mr. Rumfey in a Circumstance without any Exception to him upon the main, looks like a tacit Admittance of the rest of his Evidence. The Paper speaks further, of Lthings that were faid by some, with

more

more Deat than Judgment: ] but neither fays who spake them, nor what the things were; but 'tis Probable they were Treason, by my Lords Disapproval of them: And it would have been well, if his Lordship had at least told the things, though without naming the Persons. It is Remarkable, that the words are [with much more HEAT than JUDGMENT] If it had been with much more Heat then Hometty; my Lords Disapproval would have Reflected upon the Caufe; but with much more Beat then Judgment, firikes only upon the Indifcretion. The Paper thinks it hard, that My Lord should be Condemn'd for the things which he Disapproved, whereas my Lord was Condemn'd for Meeting, Confulting & Agreeing to Raife an Insurrection, &c. And it is the Law that Pronounces the Sentence: My Lords Part, it seems, was Sincere, and well meant. 'Tis a thousand pitties his Lordship was not better Enformed, for People under a Mistake may do the worst things in the world with Good Meaning. And then methinks [Deats and III Deligns] are too foft a way of Expressing such-Horrible Treasons. The Paper calls it Dying Innocent of the Crime my Lord was Condemned for, and but Misprision of Treason at the most, in Concealing what he was Privy to. Here is the Knowledg of Treason Implyed, in the Misprision of Treason Confessed; And there needs not much Concurrence with Trastors, to make a man Guilty of Treason. It is to be wish'd My Lord would have Declared, what fort of Treason it was that he was made Acquainted with: whether the Imprisoning or Deposing of the King: And by what Means and Instruments to be Executed, Once again now, and I have done.

[As for the Sentence of Death passed upon me, I cannot but think it a very Hard One, for Nothing was sworn against me (whether true or false I will not now Examine) but some Discourses about making some Stirs. And this is not Levying War against the King, which is Treafon by the Statute of Edward the Third, and not the Contuiting and Discoursing about it, which was all that was Witnessed against me. But by a strange Fetch, the Design of Seizing the Guards, was Construed a Design of Killing the King; and so I was in that Cast.

And now I have Truly and Syncerely told what my part w.is, in that; which cannot be more thin a Bare Ditapition; And yet I am Condemned as Guilty of a Design

of Billing the King.

Here's an Insignation of an Unjust Sentence, upon False Evidence, though this Paper Contesses as much, on my Lords Part, as was Sworn against him. The Paper calls it [Nothing but some Discourses about making some Stirs] and those Stirs are afterward Expounded, to be [Levying War against the King] And my Lord was Condemned for Consulting about those Stirs. These Consultations, the Court Pronounces to be Treason: My Lord Insists upon it, that they are only a Bare Misprisson: And that the Design of Seizing the Guards is wrong fully Interpreted a Design of Billing the Bing. If this be so strange a Fetch, what was it in the House of Commons to make the Charge against my Lord Chief Fusice Scroggs to be Treason:

The Law-Part has been Learnedly, and Copiously clear'd already, in certain Reflexions upon This Paper, called the Antidote against Poylon: The Ouvert Acts towards the Accomplishing this Treason, were abundantly made out at the Tryal; and Undoubtedly That which was Good Law in the Case of my Lord Stafford holds as Good in the Case of my Lord Russel: And Sir William Jones's Opinion in this Point, will weigh certainly against the Opinion of the Author of this Paper.

[Will any man deny (says Sir William Jones) that the

Meeting and Consulting of several mentogether about Killing the King, and changing the Government is an Ou-

vert Act ? Lord Staffords Tryal, p. 190.]

Here is enough faid, to fer forth the Inconsistencies of the Speech Spoken, and of the Paper Delivered to the Sheriffs: And the Disagreements of that Papr with it felf in several Peremptory Denials, and Point-Blank Confessions of the same thing. That is to say, according to the Popular Acceptation of Words Delivered with Simplicity and Candour: But then in the True Protestant Latitude of Savings and Referbations; The Connexion feems to be perfectly all of a piece; And One Line serves to Expound Another; to the Readers Infinite Satisfaction, that there is Nothing Intended upon the Whole, but Fallacy and Illusion; bating only here and there a Stricture, where it Cuts upon the Government. In few words; It is a Reproach in the form of a Vindication: the Panegyrique of a Pedant, instead of the Confession of a Penitent. The Last Prayer and Ago. nies of a Dying Christian, Dissolved into a Floud of Calumnie and Bitterness against the Church and State; and nothing but the Name, to Entitle it to the thing it Pretends to be: After so Severe and Needful a Reflection upon this Vagabond Paper, for it fills All Mouths and Places, I reckon it a Duty to Accompany my Zeal for the Pub. lick, in this Particular, with all Possible Fustice and Respect to the Memory of the Dead. The Unhappy Circumstances of his Deplorable Fate duly Considered;

That my Lords Charge was \$\mathbb{D}20000, and his Sentence according to Law, his Lordship hath acknowledged under his own Hand (whatsoever this Ill-natured Paper may Pretend to the Contrary.) In one Petition to his Majesty, My Lord does [Solemnly Protest upon the Word of a Dying Man, that he never had any Intention or Thought

of doing burt to his Majesties Sacred Person, however by Interpretation of Law 'tis imputed to him, And if his Majefty (bould be pleased to Execute the Bigour of the Law upon him; he hoped that God would Enable him. &c.] In a second Pitition, His Lord hip [Humbly and forrowfully Confestes his having been Present at those Meetings, which he is Convinced are Unlawful, and justly Provoking to his Majesty, But being Betrayed by Ignorance and Inadvertence, he did not Decline them as he ought to have done, &c. 7 I have the Charity to Believe now, that really according to the Purport of these Petitions. His Lordships Great Misfortune was rather an Error of Principle, then a Factiousness of Malice: And it is no wonder, if he were somewhat deeper Dyed then Ordinary, that had (but too frequently) most desperate Seducers at his Elbow. What was that Treasonous and Atheistical Libel of [Julian the Apostate] but the very Scheme of this Conspiracy, and Calculated for the Murder of the King, and the Dissolution of the State ? And it was the same Poysonous Position that brought this Un. happy Lord to his Ruine.

As to this Pernicious Paper, I make no question but my Lord Signed it, and that he made it his Dion, by so Doing: But it holds so little Congruity with the State and Exigence of his Lordships Case, that I am persuaded (under his Anxious Circumstances) he would have Signed a Blank upon the same Terms, if the same Person had Presented it: For there is not one Syllable in't that Avails him to any purpose Imaginable: It Pretends to Truth and Plainness; and yet scarce six Lines in't without a Riddle. It pretends to Discharge my Lord of the whole Indistment: And yet in several Places, either Intricates, or Confesses it. It pretends to Deliver the whole Truth of the Matter, and yet leaves out the Meet-

ings at his Own and Mr. Hamdens House, where the great Pinch of the Charge lay. Nay the Faction had proceeded so far to the Captivating of this Honourable Persons Judgment, that Mr. Montagues Letter to the Lord Treasurer, bearing date Jan. 18. 1678. St. N. that was Read in the House of Commons, takes Notice how much the Court of France depended upon him, for the Crossing (as he calls it) of the Court Measures. [Mr. Ruvigny's Instructions are by the Means of Will. Russel and other Discontented People to give a Great deal of Mony, and cross all your Measures at Court.] But to come more particularly now to the milerable

Principle that led him to his Destruction.

Upon the Munday after my Lords Condemnation, the Reverend Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Tillotfon, gave his Lordship a pious and Friendly Visit: Expressing the Extreme Affliction as well as Compassion that he had for his present Condition: And not without Great Admiration at my Lords being Engaged in a Misfortune of that Quality: But after a little Discourse upon that Subject, the Dr. was much more troubled, to find that my Lord was not only Embarqu'd in that Pernicious and micked Design, but Posses'd with the Principle of his Chaplains Fulian the Apostate T that R sistance was Lawful in the Case of Religion, Liberties and Properties being Invaded: whereupon the Dr. Applyed himself by Argument and Counfel to the letting of his Lordship right in that Particular, with all the Freedom, Tenderne sand Respect Imaginable: And not without Flattering himself at last, that he had gain'd his point upon my Lords Judgment, who promis'd the Dr. at parting, to bethink himself seriously of what he had faid.

The next day Dr. Burnet tells the Dean, that his Difcourse had wrought a very good Effect upon my Lord, and that he was now Resolved to do All that might become a man under his Circumstances, and to Discharge his Conscience both towards God and Man. Hereupon the Dean applyed himself forthwith to a Person of Great Honour, with this Account of his Success, desiring that the matter might be Represented to his Majesty, which was done accordingly, (and the best Office, which in such a Case the Dr. could render to his Lordship.)

Upon Wednesday, the Dean gave my Lord another Vis fit, when taking for granted, that his Lordship continued in his Late Resolution, he entertain'd him only with Preparatory Discourses toward the fitting of him for a

better Life.

Upon Friday Morning, the Dean Administred to my Lord the Holy Sacrament, having previously Receiv'd such Satisfaction from him, as the Occasion and the Duty Requir'd. But afterwards, Mr. Dean finding him wavering, went his way: And about five or six in the Evening brought him a Letter, which was excellently well Accommodated and very pertinently Applyed to the point in Question. The Dean Deliver'd the Letter to my Lord and Discours'd at large upon it, Earnestly beseeching him to Bethink himself, how much it concern'd him not to leave the World under so dangerous a Mistake, but my Lord seemed much colder now, than before, the Dean however pressing him to Enter into a strict and severe Examination of himself, and so he departed, leaving the Letter in his Lordsbip's hand.

The next Morning (being the Day of his Execution) the Dean waited upon my Lord again, when he found him yet cooler, and utterly Declining any Occasion of farther Discourse upon the Old Matter. Upon this, the Dr. Desisted, and Attended him afterwards, and Pray'd with him on the Scaffold: Discharging himself, from first

to fast in All the Parts of a Churchman, and of a Friend. A True Copy both of the Letter, and of the Prayer hereaster follows,

fuly 20.1683.

My Lord,

Was beartily glad to see your Lordship this Morning in that calm and devout temper at Receiving the Sacrament, but Peace of mind unless it be well grounded will availlittle: And because transient Discourse many times hath little effect for want of time to weigh and consider it, the refore in tender compassion of your Lordships Case, and from all the good Will that one mancan bear to another, I do humbly offer to your Lordships deliberate thoughts these following Considerations concerning the Points of Resi ance, if our Religion and Rights should be invaded, as your Lordship puts the Case, concerning which I understood by Dr. Burnet, that your Lordship had once received Satisfaction, and am sorry to find a change.

First, That the Christian Religion doth plainly forbid the

Resistance of Authority.

Secondly, That though our Religion be Established by Law, (which your Lordship urges as a difference between our Case, and that of the Primitive Christians) yet in the same Law, which Establishes our Religion it is declared, That it is not Lawful upon any pretence what soever to take up Arms, &c. Besides, That there is a particular Law declaring the Power of the Militia to be solely in the King. And this ties the hands of Subjects, though the Law of Nature and the General Rules of Scripture had left us at liberty; which I believe they do not, because the Government and Peace of Humane Society could not well subsessed upon these Terms.

Thirdly, Your Lor ships Opinion is contrary to the declared Doctrine of all Protestant Churches: and though some particular Persons have taught otherwise, yet they have been G contradicted contradicted herein and condemned for it by the Generality of Protestants: And I beg of your Lordsbip to consider how it will agree with an avowed afferting of the Protestant Religion to go contrary to the General Doctrine of the Protestants: My End in this is to convince Your Lordship, that You are in a very Great and Dangerous Mistake, and being so convinced that which before was a Sin of Ignorance, will appear of a much more beinous Nature, as in Truth it is, and call for a very particular and deep Repentance; which if Your Lordship sincerely exercise upon the sight of your Error, by a Penitent Acknowledgment of it to God and Men, You will not only obtain Forgiveness of God, but prevent a mighty Scandal to the Reformed Religion. I am very loath to give Your Lordship any disquiet in the Distress You are in, which I commiserate from my heart, but am much more concerned, that You do not leave the VV orld in a delusion and false Peace, to the bindrance of Your Eternal Happiness. I heartily pray for You, and befeech Your Lordship to believe that I am with the greatest Syncerity and Compassion in the VV orld,

My Lord,

Your Lordships most Faithful and Afflicted Servant, John Tillotson.

## Dr. Tillot son's Prayer upon the Scaffold with the Late LORD RUSSEL.

Almighty and Merciful God, with whom alone, live the Spirits of Just Men made perfect, after they are delivered from these earthly Prisons, we humbly commend the Soul of this our dear Brother into thy hands, as into the hands of a Faithful Creator, and most merciful Saviour; humbly beseeching thee that it may be pretious in thy sight, wash it, O Lord, from all it's guilt

in the blood of the immaculate Lamb that was flain to take away the Sins of the World; That what foever Defilements it may have Contracted in the midft of this wicked World, by the lusts of the flesh, or the wiles of Satan, being purged and done away, by a sincere and unfeigned Repentance, through thy Infinite Mercy and Goodness in our Lord Tefus Christ, it may be presented pure and holy, and without spot, before thee; O Lord we humbly befeech thee to sup= port thy Servant and stand by him in this last and great Contest, deliver him from the pains of Eternal Death, and save him, OLord, for thy Mercies sake, and grant that all we who survive, by this, and other Instances of thy Providence, may learn our Duty to God and the King, and that by this and other like Spectacles of our Mortality, we may see how frail and uncertain our Condition is in this. World, that it is all but vanity, and teach us fo to number our days, that we may ferioufly apply our hearts to that holy and heavenly VVifdom while we live, which may bring us to LifeEverlasting through Jesus Christ our Lord, . in whose holy Name and VV ords we conclude our Prayers.

Our Father, oc.

G 2 Having

Having done this Right to the Truth by an Impartial Report of the Matter of Fact; And this Further Ri ht to the Reverend Dean, to Publish the Right that he hath done to Himself in this Affair, I shall Super-add this Note, that he had nothing to do in the Paper that has made all this Noise; but to Condemn to much as he Heard of it. And in Truth it was Observed, that while my Lord and the Dean were together, they had Neither Pen, Ink, nor Paper. Now though 'tis True again, that when my Lord, and Doctor Burnet were together, there was Pen, Ink, and Paper called for; It Concludes nothing yet as to the Writing of this Paper. It is faid indeed, that upon Captain Richardsons speaking to Dr. Burn t about my Lords making a Speech; he was anfwered by the Doctor, that My Lord only intended to speak a few mords upon the Scaffold; And that what he had to lay else. He would leave in a Paper he intended to deliver to the Sheriffs.

There is more then enough said in Resection upon this Scandalous Paper; that takes so much pains to possess the World that this Unhappy Execution was a Murder. There was, Essectually, a Murder in the Case, It was in the Law an Act of Justice: But it was in Him that Poyson dthis Unfortunate Gentleman with that Seditious Maxim that brought him to the Block, and that afterwards Encouraged him to persist in't: It was in Him, I say, the Basest, and the most Treacherons of Murders: And I look upon Julian, with a Respect to this Conspiracy only as the Rule to the Example, the Directs the Rebellion; and the Other Brows it.

The End.

